

# 2001 TSJCL PENTATHLON TEST

Directions: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

Language - Read the passage and answer the questions about it according to what is stated or implied in the Latin text.

## Croesus and His Son

1 Croesus, divitissimus rex Lydiae, non erat laetus, quod suus filius vocem non  
2 habebat. Medicos ad se undique vocabat, sed nemō eorum vocem puero miserō dare  
3 poterat. Tandem Croesus ad urbem Delphos ire constituit, ut consilium ab oraculo  
4 rogaret. Ad illum oppidum itinere longo pervenit. Postquam se sacro in flumine lavit  
5 et ad oraculum accessit, tum haec verba a rege audita sunt: "Ubi puer vocem habebit,  
6 homo interficietur." Oraculum intellegere semper erat difficillimum, sed multi  
7 existimaverunt filium regis mox e vita excessurum esse. Croesus igitur tristissimus  
8 factus est.

9 Multis post annis hostes Croesi regnum maximis cum copiis oppugnabant.  
10 Unus ex his hostibus ad regem cucurrit ut eum interficeret. Filius perterritus hostem  
11 armatum vidit et exclamavit, "Num regem interficies?" Croesus tamen gladio occisus  
12 est. Hoc modo oraculum probatum est verum.

Delphi, -orum, m. - Delphi, a city in Greece oraculum, -i, n. - oracle

1. Croesus, the king of Lydia, was very rich and happy. (A) true (B) false
2. In the context of the first sentence (line 1), **quod** means  
(A) which (B) what (C) that (D) because
3. Which of these words is not derived from the root of **vocem** in line 1?  
(A) vouch (B) vocation (C) vogue (D) vocabulary
4. The tense **habebat** in line 2 is  
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
5. An antonym of **nemō** in line 2 is  
(A) nullus (B) magni (C) quis (D) omnes
6. The case of the phrase **puero miserō** in line 2 is  
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) vocative (D) ablative
7. **Medici filium Croesi curare non poterat.** (A) verum (B) falsum
8. The clause **ut consilium ab oraculo rogaret** in lines 3-4 is an example of a  
(A) result clause (B) indirect question (C) purpose clause (D) indirect command
9. In the context of lines 3-4, the best meaning for the noun **consilium** is  
(A) advice (B) judgment (C) plan (D) reason
10. The derivative of the root of **rogaret** (line 4) which means "disparaging; belittling" is  
(A) arrogant (B) derogatory (C) abrogable (D) interrogative
11. The phrase **itinere longo** in line 4 is an example of an ablative of  
(A) place where (B) cause (C) means (D) specification
12. **Quando oraculum Croeso locutus est?**  
(A) in itinere longo (B) prima luce (C) in flumine (D) postquam lavit
13. The clause **tum haec verba a rege audita sunt** in line 5 is translated literally as  
(A) then these words were heard by the king (B) when the king heard these words  
(C) at that time the king listened to his words (D) while the king listens to these words

14. *Ōrāculum dixit hominem moritūrum esse cum puer loquī posset.*  
(A) *vērūm* (B) *falsum*
15. Which of the following words is not derived from *homō* in line 6?  
(A) hominoid (B) homogenize (C) homage (D) homicide
16. The verb *interficiētur* in line 6 is translated as  
(A) is killing (B) is being killed (C) will be killed (D) will kill
17. According to the sentence in lines 6-7, what was very difficult?  
(A) to accept the fate of the boy (B) to understand what was meant by the oracle  
(C) to believe what many people were saying (D) to condemn the king for his actions
18. An antonym of *nox* in line 7 is  
(A) *numquam* (B) *nunc* (C) *atque* (D) *nūper*
19. In the context of the sentence, the verb *excessūrum esse* in line 7 is best translated as  
(A) will depart (B) to be about to depart (C) has departed (D) would depart
20. In the context of the last sentence (lines 7-8) of the first paragraph, the verb *factus est* means  
(A) is made (B) composed (C) became (D) it happened
21. Which of these words is not a derivative of the root of *annīs* in line 9?  
(A) annuity (B) anniversary (C) annular (D) annals
22. According to the first sentence in the second paragraph, what happened after many years?  
(A) Croesus decided the oracle was his enemy (B) Croesus' enemies attacked his kingdom  
(C) Croesus gathered a huge army to attack his enemies (D) Croesus' kingdom was conquered by his enemies
23. The clause *ut eum interficeret* in line 10 is translated as  
(A) to kill him (B) that he might be killed (C) may he be killed (D) so that he was killed
24. The word *armātum* in line 11 is an example of a  
(A) perfect infinitive (B) gerundive (C) passive periphrastic (D) perfect passive participle
25. In the last four sentences ( lines 10-12) of the story, the reader learns all of the following except:  
(A) Croesus was assassinated (B) Croesus' son was surprised by the attack on his father  
(C) the oracle was proved to be true (D) Croesus never heard his son speak

**Culture** - Select the answer choice which correctly answers or completes the question.

26. The dynasty of the first five emperors of Rome was the  
(A) Flavian (B) Severan (C) Julio-Claudian (D) Antonine
27. The emperor whose reign included a great fire in Rome, a plague, an earthquake, and the dedication of the Colosseum was (A) Nero (B) Titus (C) Trajan (D) Marcus Aurelius
28. Which of these emperors was not murdered or assassinated?  
(A) Diocletian (B) Domitian (C) Caracalla (D) Caligula
29. The emperor who moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium which he renamed after himself was (A) Hadrian (B) Constantine (C) Diocletian (D) Aurelian
30. Which of the following was not done during the reign of Septimius Severus?  
(A) the pay of soldiers was increased from 300 to 500 denarii  
(B) a substantial increase in the number of equestrians in the imperial administration  
(C) the repair of Hadrian's Wall in northern Britain  
(D) the annexation of Dacia, Armenia, and Arabia Petraea
31. The emperor who closed all temples and banned all forms of pagan worship was  
(A) Constantine (B) Julian (C) Theodosius (D) Valentinian
32. The governor of Bythnia who corresponded with the Emperor Trajan on how to deal with the Christians was (A) Pliny the Younger (B) Suetonius (C) Seneca the Elder (D) Tacitus

## 2001 TSJCL DECATHLON

33. Rome celebrated her one thousandth birthday with Secular games during the brief reign of  
(A) Gordianus III (B) Decius (C) Claudius Gothicus (D) Philip the Arab
34. The area of a **thermae** in which a Roman could exercise was the  
(A) apodyterium (B) palaestra (C) laconicum (D) natatio
35. Cakes, fruits, and wine were typically served during the  
(A) fercula (B) gustatio (C) mensa secunda (D) promulsis
36. The garment worn by Roman women which corresponded to the **toga** worn by men was the  
(A) tunica interior (B) stola (C) lacerna (D) palla
37. The expression **ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia** was part of a Roman  
(A) wedding celebration (B) funeral procession (C) ceremony of naming of a new born child  
(D) ceremony of manumission
38. The festival which the Romans celebrated on February 15 was  
(A) Liberalia (B) Saturnalia (C) Parilia (D) Lupercalia
39. The **Salii** were the dancing warrior priests of  
(A) Mercury (B) Mars (C) Romulus (D) Jupiter
40. In the Roman army, **funditores** were  
(A) archers (B) spearmen (C) slingers (D) scouts
41. In the amphitheater spectators showed that a defeated gladiator was to be spared by  
(A) waving their handkerchiefs (B) whistling or hissing (C) clapping (D) stamping their feet
42. The Roman deity who was responsible for the weather was  
(A) Jupiter (B) Mercury (C) Janus (d) Vesta
43. Daphne was transformed into a laurel tree when she was trying to escape from  
(A) Zeus (B) Hermes (C) Hades (D) Apollo
44. The princess who helped Theseus kill the minotaur by giving him a ball of string was  
(A) Danae (B) Ariadne (C) Hermione (D) Andromeda
45. The maiden who lost a spinning and weaving contest to Athena was  
(A) Hesione (B) Cassiopeia (C) Arachne (D) Cassandra
46. Achilles rejoined the fighting at Troy because of his anger over the death of  
(A) Hector (B) Ajax (C) Sarpedon (D) Patroclus
47. Jason and the Argonauts sailed to Colchis on their quest to retrieve  
(A) the golden fleece (B) the head of Medusa (C) the golden apples of the Hesperides  
(D) the treasury of Atreus
48. The riddle of the Sphinx was solved by  
(A) Odysseus (B) Oedipus (C) Daedalus (D) Perseus
49. The golden hind of Cerynea, which was captured by Heracles as one of his labors, was sacred to (A) Demeter (B) Athena (C) Artemis (D) Aphrodite
50. Today's date in Latin is  
(A) ante diem tertium Kalendās Aprīlēs (B) pridīē Kalendās Aprīlēs  
(C) Kalendās Aprīlibus (D) ante diem quārtum Nōnās Aprīlēs